finally, that Federal and State forces shall work together LAND GRANTS TO RAILROADS. for the suppression of outlaws. This is the plan of at excellent law which it is to be hoped Congress will pass right speedily; when it is to be seen how soon, in the present crippled condition of the State machineries and finances, the law can be brought to work. But I am sure hat wherever it can have room to work, and wherever the National forces, let alone those of the States, make it

half the revenues of the Repunded and the pupping if thereby the robber can be crushed and the workman set upright. As was foreseen, several of the papers have come to say that Gen. Resecrans protested the subjects of immigration and progress; but, in keeping with the style or their averments, one of these newspapers is popularly held to be an humble imitator of the N.Y. Herald in its class of opinions, and the other is not conspicuous for its common sense. Gen. Porfirio Duaz will, it is said, go to the United States as Minister in compilment to the presence here of Gen. Resecrans. I regret to have to record for her friends in Washington and New-York, the death of the much esteemed Mrs. Romero, mother of the well-known public man of that name.

K. O'D.

ST. DOMINGO.

PRESIDENT BAEZ-HIS CHARACTER AND POLICY. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 10 .- I have written one letter on the state of the Dominican Republic, and must write still another on the chareter and policy of President Baez before I can take you with me into the rich and glowing heart of this natchless land. It is hard to take up such a dry theme, matchless land. It is hard to take upsuch a dry theme, new and all important as it is to American interests, with all the doors wide open, the bright sea glancing through the flower-laden cleanders, whose waving branches bend lightly to the gentle breeze, with bright verdure everywhere and a lavish wealth of flowers, reminding us on all sides that here reigns perpetual June; that Wintry frosts and killing storms are unknown. One feels more inclined to awing idly in a hammock and congratulate oneself that those sweet roses bloom here all the year, and that December brings no rough change to e citizens of the whole world, as this most wored village of Christendom. A firm and rd from General, no, President Grant may ac condition of 4,000,000 of people from doubt g to safety and the noblest expansion, how much President Bacz, of the Dominican do toward this when I shall have explainpolicy as I have heard it from his own lips his ministers. To my mind they are great leas. proposes, in connection with the Government

of a free and neutral port in the center of these islands can hardly be overestimated.

Baze has proposed to, or at least he was willing to, accept the proposition made to his predecessor, Santana: but forbidden by Spain, Commissioner Cazneau proposed that the Bay and Peninsula of Samana should be declared a free port and neutral territory on the municipal and commercial basis of St. Thomas: that the United States should have a naval station at the site selected by Gen. George B. McClellan for the purpose; that a line of United States mail steamers should be induced to touch at Samana and exchange mails and passengers with the European lines, which should in like manner be induced by their respective Governments to make it the common culrepot; and, finally, that at least once a month a vessel of war should look into the port to impose respect and order. Will the President elect give us this free port!

of a free and neutral port in the center of these islands

## THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

The manufacture of the telegraphic cable, which it is proposed to submerge between France and America next Summer, proceeds with satisfactory rapidity. The cable is to start from the French coast at or near Brest, and to be laid across the Atlantic to the French cable of the Prench coast at or near Brest, and to be laid across the Atlantic to the French cable of the Prench claim of the Herrich of the Atlantic to the French cable of the Prench island of St. Pierre, off the American continent, a distance of 2,225 miles. Communication with the busin-land will be indeed by means of an additional line, which will be indeed by Will represent a further distance of about 722 miles, so that the whole length of two sections of the system will be about 3,637 mattical miles. These figures, however, only indicate the length in miles. Best will be mecassary for the process of "paying out." and also a provision against such an accident as that which the addition of slack Cable and the accident as that which the addition of slack Cable and the accident as that which the addition of slack about 2,728 miles, including 145 miles for slare ends, and the auxiliary line. 710 miles, so that, altogether, a total length of 3,54 nantical miles of line will be manufactured for the purposes of the proposed expedition. The consistence of the deep-sea Cable will be similar to that of the Atlantic lines already submerged. The insulated core is strengthened with a serving "of tanned jule, and is protected with 19 galvanized homogeneous from wires, served belieflarly round the core, each from wire being first strengthened with strands of Manilia hemp saturated with tar. The shore ends attached to the deep-sea Cable will be of great strength, as it will have an ordinary sheathing served with hemp, and another with stranded wires, sewings of hemp, and appliat, forming as additional protection. An ordinary wire sheathing core of with the continent of America. This covering will be also protected with servings of hemp and asphalt, forming a serven The manufacture of the telegraphic cable, which it is proposed to submerge between France and America next Summer, proceeds with satisfactory rapid-

Highway robberies of the genuine Dick Turpin class are becoming common in the immediate vicinity of Cincinnati. Within one week three carriages have been stopped on different suburban roads by mes in masks. The robbers secured several gold watshes and a

SPEECH OF MR. HARLAN.

IN SENATE, Jan. 18, 1869. Mr. HARLAN, having risen to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk Gen. Boynton's letter to The Cincinnati Gazette in exposure and condemnation of certain Land Grants to Railroads in the West, with the comments of THE TRIBUNE in copying that letter. These having been duly read-Mr. HARLAN-Mr. President, I have, for the

Mr. HARLAN—Mr. President, I have, for the first time in my life, on the floor of the Senate called attention to a newspaper editorial paragraph and a letter of a newspaper correspondent, not so much on account of the allusions made to me personally as for public reasons; and in any remarks that I may now submit I do not wish to be understood as reflecting on the high-minded and honorable portion of the gentlemen in this country who conduct the public press, nor on the respectable portion of those who may correspond for influential journals. All professions have those whose talents and accomplishments ornament their calling. They also have those of mediocrity who give the profession respectability. Every profession has also another class who may perhaps be properly styled the lazzaroni, who live on the crumbs. They may be fitly described as the scavengers of the profession, who go around and do the work which the respectable and illustrious portion would not stoop to dabble with. To which class of these professional men connected with the newspaper press Gen. Boynton belongs I leave for his associates to decide; I do not know him well enough to give him his proper place. All I have to say in relation to him is, that this article exhibits a degree of carelessness or of ignorance, if nothing worse, that, as it seems to me, would unift a gentleman to be a correspondent for any respectable journal. I shall not delay the Senate long enough to refer to all that is contained in the article. I will take notice only of that pertion of it which has reference to my official conduct and to the State which I represent in part on this floor. And I think I ought to say here that I do not feel very much annoyed personally on account of the publication of this article or of similar articles that I have occasionally noticed in the public press, not that I am careless in relation to what men may think of me, for I admit that I would prefer to enjoy the good opinion of mankind than the reverse. I suppose that a love of approbation of mankind than the reverse. I suppose that a Joveon approbation has been implanted in the mind of every man by the Deity Himself, and for a wise purpose. It is one of the props of virtue. Hence no one ought to permit it to be ruthlessly knocked away from his own support or that of his associates in a deliberative assembly. We ought not to permit men to make no distinction between those who are virtuous and intend to do right and those who are known to be vicious. Mr. President, I am now 48 years of age. During the first 18 years of my life I was under the guardianship and control of my father and mother. Since that time, a period of about 39 years, I have been paddling my own canoe as best I could. I do not think that anything that Gen. Boynton could write, or anything that The New-York Tribuxe could reiterate and seem to indorse, could seriously and permanently affect my reputation among my countrymen. I have always believed that even mediocratic talent, coupled with an honest purpose to do right, would triumph over slanders, however fully they may be supported. Time usually cures all of these things. If, in fact, my reputation could now be seriously and permanently affected by such influences, however potential, I would consider my life a failure. The first paragraph in this article in which my name occurs is headed "The Burlington and Missouri River Extension;" that is, the Missouri and Barlington River branch of the Pacific Railroad, in which the writer says, and The New-York Tribuxe by implication seems to indorse it, that I, by an improper order as Secretary of the Interior, attempted (using plain language) to put into my own pocket and the pocket of my honorable friend from Kansas (Mr. Pomeroy), and also the pockets of our personal friends, a district of country large enough to make a respectable State, but was prevented from doing so by the remonstrances of the Legislature of Kansas and the remonstrances of the Legislature of Kansas and the pocket of my honorable friend from Kansas and the suppose mean respectable State, but was prevented from doing so by the remonstrances of the Legislature of Kansas and the Kansas delegation in the other branch of Congress, which I suppose means my other honorable friend (Mr. Clarke), as that State now has but one Representative on that floor. Now, what are the facts in that case I Congress did pass a law authorizing the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company to extend its line of road through the eastern part of Nebraska, to connect with the Omaha branch at or east of the one hundredth meridian, and to enable it to do so made a grant of ten sections of land on each side of the proposed line of that extension. The law also provided that when the company should file its map indicating the general route of the road, it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw the public lands from market in order that that quantity of land might be severed from the rost of the public domain for their benefit. Some time in the year 1855 this map of the general route was filed, and an order was issued from the Department of the Interior to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a copy of which I have in my hand, and will ask the Secretary to read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Department of the receipt of your communication of Oct.

Hou. J. M. Rowinds, Commissioner General Land Office.

Mr. HARLAN—It will be seen, Mr. President, by this that it was merely a preliminary order issued in pursuance of the provisions of the statute on the filing of a map of the general route of the road, and was intended to be superseded by a specific order limiting the amount of lands withdrawn from market to the exact quantity granted just so soon as the specific location of the line of the road should be made. The persons representing this company were notified that, although the lands were, under this order, withdrawn from public sale—not "all the lands," as stated in the article, but one-half the lands, that is, the odd-numbered sections within a reasonable distance—they would not be withheld from settlement and occupancy by homestead and preemption settlers until the company had hald down the track of the road on the earth's surface, and that so soon as they did this a specific withdrawal would be made. When that map was received the additional order was made, a copy of which I have in my hand, and ask the Secretary to read.

The Chief Cierk read as follows:

Department of the Surgious of Berlington and Missouri River Raffrad extension from Kanny City to the 100th meridian of laugitude west from Greenwich, subscrized to be constructed under the act of July 2, 1984.

You will ascertain the approximate length of said road and withhold from market 10 alternate sections, or equivalents in parts of sections designated by odd nombers, not solf, reserved, or otherwise disposed of by the United States, and to which a precomption or homestead chim map not have attached at the time the line of and road and are had road on the north side tiversof so as to include a quantity equal to 20 sections as aftersaid to be situate as aforead for each mile of and road on the north side tiversof so as to include a quantity equal to 20 sections per mile for each mile of said road; after which you will restore to market and one of said many to the south side thereof, and 10 secti Mr. HARLAN-It will be seen, Mr. President, by this

road on the north side thereof to as to include a quantity equal to 20 sections per mile for each mile of sold road; after which you will return to market any lands withdrawn in pursuance of any former order emanating from this Department of mecessary to carry into effect this order.

After making a copy of said may you will return the original to this Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obediest servant.

The Hon, J. M. Edmunds, Commissioner General Land Office.

Mr. HARLAN—It will be seen from this, Mr. President, that the exact provision of the law was followed: that when the man indicating the general location of the road was made and when the specific location of the road was marked out on the earth's surface a specific order followed for the selection of the exact quantity of lands that the Company would be entitled to under the grant. In relation to the insinuation that this order was made, and the selection of the exact quantity of land that the Company would be entitled to under the grant. In relation to the insinuation that this order was made for the purpose of benefiting myself and the honorable Senator from Kanasa, and our personal friends, I have only to say this: I have not now, I had not then, I never had, and I never expect to have, one particle of interest in the Burlington and Missouri River Railrond Company's road or its extension; nor do I know who the persons are who are pecuniarly interested in that organization, with the exception of two, of whom my honorable colleague (Mr. Grimes) is one, as he happened to inform me incidentally. When a bill was pending in finis body, having for its object the facilitation of the construction of the road, he informed me that he could not either vote for the bill or do anything to promote its passage in this body, for the reason that he held some of the stock; and, at that time, or on some other occasion, he introduced me to another gentleman, I think of the name of Forbes, residing, if I remember correctly, in Boston. I saw him he one time i

set here indeed in gross for "each," at hard sets, the best indeed in gross for "each," at hard sets, the best indeed in gross for "each," at he and sets the indeed price effects, and, in my word writes and in the price of the set of the control of the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the indeed in the opinion in the unit of the indeed in the indeed ino

Secretary on the territory and examined the land in detail, section by section, and reported the adjudged value of each tract. The average value placed on it by these commissioners under oath was \$1.28.7.0 per acre." And Secretary Browning says, in an official report made to Congress, that he deemed it for the interest of Indians to sell the whole in one sale form dollar an acre rather than to sell it in detail—in dribblets—for a few cents more per acre. He thought it would be worth more to them in the end to be sold in a body for a sum of money certain than to permit it to be caten up by the expenses which must necessarily accrne from a sale in detail. But although this land was sold to Joy, secording to Mr. Browning's idea of the meaning of the treaty, "for cash" in hand, his sale proved to be memory theoretically "cash in hand." Not one dollar was in fant paid down. The matter ran along for more than a year without a dollar of

cent's worth of interest in the singer-matter of the treaty. The next and only other paragrams to which I shall call rationals in any other paragrams to which I shall call rationals in the state of the proposed of the contract the Solux Chy branch of the proposed to construct the Solux Chy branch of the Pacific Railroad, have violated the plain 1 to solution the Union Pacific railroad in the Velley of the Plate, which point of proposed function, to some point on the Union Pacific railroad in the Velley of the Plate, which point of proposed function, he says, is since yet, anises from stora City; that mested on the Union Pacific railroad in the Velley of the Plate, which point of proposed function, he says, is since yet, and then diverged across the river and councered with the Omaha branch of the Pacific railroad at Prenout, therty miles from the borders of lowa, making to the agregate, if the figures are stated correctly, hinefreshell index, in the figures are stated correctly, hinefreshell index, and thrown broadcast all over the country by The Continuate Charles, and copied with an implied indorsement by The Net-Fork Tribune, and sent from the proposed of the pacific railroad at the pacific railroad at the pacific railroad at the pacific railroad at the worth the road ought to have been built was 6c miles long, and they made a detour requiring the construction of a road 9s miles long—two miles longer than, as he thinks, the law continuate the word of the pacific railroad at the pacific railroad at the continuate of the pacific railroad at the continuate of the pacific railroad at the pacific railroad at the continuate of the pacific railroad at the continuation of a summation of the pacific Railroad at one councer with the Union Pacific Railroad at one councer with the Union Pacific Railroad at one councer with the Union Pacific Railroad at one case of this triangle, one side of glick would have seven at least 24 or 22 miles—and centure in the pacific railroad at the pacific railroad and the proposed that th

the facts. But in this case, if they had taken the trouble to open the statute-books and to look at the public records, they could not have failed to know that their allegations were in the main untruthful and consequently studers were in the main untruthful and consequently studers were in the main untruthful and consequently studers were in the main untruthful and conclude that they may have been impelled by the one or the other of two following motives: There are people hanging around Washington swithing for newspapers, styling themselves correspondents, and occupying scats in that gallery by the courtesy of the Senate, who, when they are unable to hire themselves to advocate measures involving happropriations from the public Treasury, endeavor to teach the parties in interest their importance by demunciation and abuse. If they cannot be hired on the one side they endeavor to sell to the other. They make the effort to levy black-mail on all the approaches to the Treasury. Citizens of the United States coming here on public business, however mentorious their claims may be are given to understand by these lazaroni of the American press that nothing can be done until they receive their douccur; that they must have their levies paid before they will permit anything to go through either branch of Congress, and too frequently succeed in deluding those who are not conversant with the personal integrity of the members of this and the other branch of Congress to beheve in the existence of their power, and I fear sometimes succeed in celeiting their lingual and demoralizing fees. These who, being better lingual and demoralizing fees. These who, being better lingual and demoralizing fees. There who, being better lingual and demoralizing fees. There who, being better lingual and demoralizing fees in the companies must be accounted, the public indumnation must be aroused, and the known friends of this class of public improvements, in either branch of Congress, must be inflicted with their calumny, not out of feelings of

EZRA CORNELUS BIRTHDAY RECEPTION.

Mr. Ezra Cornell, the founder of the Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., entered on the 63d year of his life January 11, 1869. The occasion was selected by Mr. and Mrs. Cornell to offer a Reception to the Faculty and Students of the University, as well as to their friends in and about Ithaca. Mr. Cornell's long residence in Ithaca, his munificence to, and his earnest and persistent interest in the growth and prosperity of the place, made the occasion of more than ordinary importance to his friends and fellow citizens. We copy the following account of the Reception from The Cornell Era, a weekly journal commenced by the students for the dissemination of news relating to the University;

"The reception at the Cascadilla, on the 11th of January, was a very brilliant and happy affair, notwithstanding the snow storm that was raging at the time. The Hen. Erra Cornell, in honor of whose 62d birthday the party was given, with his excellent wife, fair daughters, and graceful daughters-in-law appeared, in the magnificent purior of Cascadilla at s.p. m. They formed a very

cent parior of Cascadilla at s.p. m. They formed a very interesting and brilliant group, surrounding the honored husband and father, over whose head the frosts of 62 Winters had passed, leaving undoubted marks of their presence; still time has dealt very kindly with him. He hears his years and honors with grace and dignity, and has the ready smile and kind word for all, be they high or low, rich or poor. May he live and enjoy many happy returns of the day, and see his cherished hopes in regard to the Institution he has so nobly endowed, more than realized.

"At 9:30, President White announced that the prizes awarded at the close of last term, to the three best students of Physiology would then be distributed. Among havy good students in this class, there were six who merited honorable mention.

"Mr. E. H. Scofield received the first prize of \$50, Mr. W. C. Barrett the second of \$20, and Mr. W. J. Youngs the third of \$10.

"The six who had honorable mention were: Messrs. H. C. Coiburn, W. D. Scott, W. H. Frog. Fox Holdon, S. P. Thomas, and J. F. Burdick.

"After these were disposed of, President White, in his usual happy manner, announced that another presentation wend take place of a very different and novel character. In a few moments a biaze of light illuminated the doorway, and a table was placed before Mr. Cornell, on which was an immense birthday cake, with the name, "Ezra Cornell," in the center and \$2 lighted tapers on the outer rim, forming two rings around it, representing the years that were on that evening numbered.

"Prof. Burt G. Wilder, M. D., of the University, made the following graceful address:

"Mr. CORNELL: A lady, a friend of yours, a fellow-traveler, and, I need hardly add, an admirer, Mrs. Putnam, wishes me to make you this birthday offering. A very giant among cakes, it typines your line, would they were rather the omens of the years to come, in which you might reap in rest and peace that which you have sown in toil and strife. Their flame is surely an emblem of the grantitude which will

words.

"Soon after, the Hon. J. H. Selkreg, for the Ithaca Calendar Clock Company, presented Mr. Cornell with a fine large clock of their own manufacture. He alinded to an attempt made by an association in Ithaca some time ago to establish a Library. Mr. Cornell was called upon and gave such as he had—a few books—from one of which, a scientific work, the inventor caught his idea of the clock.

"Prof. Wilson received it in an appropriate speech.
"Prof. Wilson received it in an appropriate speech.
"At 10:30 the students' dining-hall was thrown open for refreshments. It was handsomely decorated with flags, evergreens, and red, white and blue drapery. Very soon, and until 12 p. m., bivalves, turkeys, and all other good things that Steward Bailey and Assistant-Steward Pierce know so well how to provide, disappeared with astonishing rapidity.

know so well how to provide, disappeared with astonianing rapidity.

"Whitlock was there, and that is sufficient to insure good music; and notwithstanding the ban that has been laid upon dancing, we noticed several, if not more, who entered into that sinful amusement, seeming to enjoy it, and we could not see that they were in the least demoralized by the operation.

"At 2 p. m. the adieux were made, and, by 3 o'clock Cascadikia was lost in peaceful slumbers."

The Era, commenting on the above affair, says;
"A good many men live to be & years old, but not many men, upon reaching their 6th birthday, can look back to a life adorned by such and so many noble deeds as could, last Monday, the honored giver of that day's reception. He could see, as he recalled the past years, a crowd of generous actions making for himself unnumbered pleasant memories, and making his name a pleasant memory to all men. He could see a stately building, rising up in the heart of the town where he lived, destined to contain such a library as few towns in our land possess—the whole a gift from himself to his fellow townsmen. He could see laid, with much care, and thought, and toil, the substructure of an academic institution which will rival the splendid foundation of Cardinal Woolsey in wealth, and which, even in the first year of its existence, numbers more students than ever gather in the great quadrangle of Christ Church—an institution which owed its origin to his own munificent liberality. The man who has done such things merits the warm congratulations which he received on Monday evening from 800 friends—merits to have the 62d anniversary of his birth greeted with music, and poetry, and pleasant gifts, and gaiety, and good cheer. And yet with such a life behind him, and such a bright, grateful present around him, it was impossible not to reflect that the best part of his career still lies in the future. Think of it! Here is a man who will never cease to live. His birthdays will go on in yearly occurrence for ever. A century hunce they will be celebrated, as each twelvemonth comes round, as brillantly as the one which occurred has Monday. Then, as mow, men will smile, and women dance, and youth beam ever the happing the man who, at the age of 2c can look forward to a thousand birthday festivats!

"It is proposed that among the other festivals of Founder's Day next Spring, Mr. Cernell should be invited by the students to plant an oak, with appropriate ceremony, in some prominent portion of th The Era, commenting on the above affair, says;

The average pay of female teachers in San Prancisco is \$70 per mouth, that of male teachers is \$155.

XLTH CONGRESS-IIID SESSION. SENATE ..... WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1869. Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) presented a preamble and resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, protesting against the further extension of the Bankrupt law. Referred to the Committee on the Ju-

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) presented several petition for equal suffrage.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Mil-

itary Affairs, off-red a joint resolution donating con-demned canton for the erection of a monument to the

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill explanatory to the not to incorporate the Newsboys' Home in the District of

Columbia.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nov.) moved to take up the joint resolution offered by him as an amendment to the Constitution in relation to suffrage.

Mr. FOMEROY said that when the resolution should come up he would offer an amendment, upon which he would make a few remarks.

The motion was then taken up, by a vote of 23 Yeas to Navs.

Nay 4. Mr. STEWART moved to make it the special order for Mr. SUMNER (Rep., alass) preserved that he would offer an amendment requiring ratification of the proposed amendment by conventions in three-quarters of the States, instead of by the Legislatures, because the existing Legislatures of some States, owing to the peculiar manner of their election, did not truly represent the people of the States, and also because on general principles it was desirable that such an important constitutional change should be passed upon by bodies specially elected for that purpose, rather than by bodies elected before the question arose.

for that purpose, rather than by bodice elected belief the guestion arose.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) asked his colleague whether he would have Congress prescribe the mode of constituting such a convention in Connecticut, one of the States which the latter had said was not properly represented by their present Legislature.

Mr. DIXON replied that it would be better for Congress to do that than to submit the amendment to a body not representing the people's will in regard to it.

Mr. POSIEROY said the amendment of the Constitution he desired to see made was one recognizing as a citizen every human being not specially disqualified by crime, or other good cause, and prohibiting States from making distinctions between citizens in regard to suffrage.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) was opposed to making anything a special order at this stage of the session.

Then, by a vote of 37 Yeas to 11 Nays, the amendment was made the special order for Thursday next, at 1 p. m.

Mr. CAMERON moved to go into Excentive Session for the transaction of important business.

Several Senators opposed the motion, and it was lost by a vote of 26 Yeas to 27 Nays.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate then agreed to the amendment made by the House to the joint resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virgania and Texas, and also to another amendment, extending provisions of the resolution was passed, as follows:

Resolved, Than the persons now holding civil effices in the Previsional Governments of Virgania and Texas, and also to another amendment, extending provisions of the resolution was passed, as follows:

Resolved, Than the persons now holding civil effices in the Previsional Governments of Virgania and Texas, and also to another amendment, extending provisions of the resolution was passed, as follows:

Resolved, Than the persons how holding civil effices in the Previsional forements of Virgania and Texas, who cannot take the oath presented by the act to presente the oath of office, &c., approved July 22, 1986, shall be on the pa

Mr. PATTERSON, (Rep., N. H.,) introduced bills to define the jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia, and to incorporate the Calvary Baptist Church of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MORRILL. (Rep. Vt.,) submitted a resolution that

Mr. MORRILL. (Rep. Vt..) submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform the Senate whether any railroad first mortgage bonds, having a prior lien to that of the United States, have been issued, with the condition that the interest shall be payable in coin, in violation of the law requiring all such bonds to be of even tenor and date, time of maturity, rate and character of interest, with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies respectively. He asked its immediate consideration, but Mr. CONNEESS objected.

Mr. RIGE (Rep., Ark.) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the buil declaring null and void all acts of confiscation and forfeiture passed by the late Rebel Governments, on the ground that this object is already accomplished by the existing law.

United States Courts in Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) from the same Committee, reported adversely on the House bill fixing the time for holding the terms of the United States District Courts in

Virginia.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of April 2, 1868, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, &c.

The bill provides that Section 3 of a said act shall be so construct as to confer jurisdiction on United States Courts of all criminal offcuses committed upon the person or property of persons who are deteld in the State Courts where they reside any right secured by Section 1 of anid act, but not of cases wherein both parties are dealed anch rights, or in cardicases.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The Air-Line Railroad, as the unfinished business of yesterday, then came up for consideration.

Mr. FOMEROY repeated his statement used yesterday—that be had been in favor of the bill inits original form, but could take no interest in a bill merely providing for a new road between Washington and New-York, and he therefore moved to postpone it, for the purpose of taking up the bill in relation to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) said that the two sections of the bill providing for roads to the West had been struck out at the suggestion of many Senators, who objected to putting more than one road into one bill, and that every Senator Ruew if the road to New-York were constructed the others would soon follow. The Baltimore and Ohio Company would assuredly build the Metropolitan Railroad, and there would be no necessity for the and Ohio Company would assuredly built the steropolitan Railroad, and there would be no necessity for the notion of Congress to secure the construction of the road from Washington to connect with the Chesspeake and Ohio road, because Virginia would freely grant a charter for that purpose. If there was any proposition in regard to which the public sentiment was uniform, it was that Congress should break down the restrictive barriers erected in the way of the internal commerce of the country by the selfish legislation of certain States. He had listened to the arguments of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) against the right of Congress to authorize the construction of the proposed road without the consent of the States, and he could answer it by reference to the messages of Presidents Polk and Monroe, and by pointing to nearly five hundred precedents for the exercise of the disputed power. During the three days that this bill had occupied the attention of the Senate its enemies had opposed it by long speeches, while its friends had sought to get a vote upon it. If it was the object of Senators to defeat it, he hoped they would do it gracefully and openly, and not by expense to the United States by putting it aside to take up another bill which proposed to add a burden of \$2,400,000 to the aircady overburdened Trensury.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Dem., Wis.) said if the Senator from

States by putting it issue of \$2,00,000 to the already over-proposed to add a burden of \$2,00,000 to the already over-burdened Treasury.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Dem., Wis.) said if the Sevater from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had stated correctly the character of the bill in regard to the central branch of the Urion Pacific Emirroad, he (Mr. Doolittle) would be opposed to it, because he was opposed to granting new subsidies; but the fact was that some of the best lawyers of the country were of the same opinion—that, by past legisla-tion, Congress had obligated the Government to pass the bill.

the bill.
Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) said he intended to sub-

Mr. HENDEICKS (Dem., Ind.) said he intended to sub-mit some remarks in opposition to the Air-line bill when it should be under consideration. He had been at first opposed to the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which it was now proposed to take up; but further investigation had satisfied him that, in view of the past legislation, it ought to pass. The Senate then postponed the Air-Line bill, and took up the Central Branch bill, by a vote of 33 Yeas and 15 Nays, as follows:

Drake.	McDonald.	Boss,
Ferry	Morrill (Me.),	Thayer,
Fessenties.	Norton,	Trumbull,
Grimes.	Nye,	Van Winkle.
Harian,	Potterson (Tean.	
Handricks.	Pomecur,	Whyte,
Hawabi.		Wilson-33.
	NATS.	
Edmunds,	Merrill (Vt.).	Stewart.
Harris.	Morton,	Warren.
Howe.	Osborn,	Williams-15.
Morgan,	Shorman,	
	Fessegien, Grima, Harian, Hemdricks, Howard, Edmunds, Harris, Howe,	Ferry Morfill (Me.), Fensington, Norton, Grimes, Harian, Nr., Harian, Fonterson Tean Howard, Pool, Edmunds, Morfill (Vt.), Harris, Mocton, Howe, Osborn,

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) offered an amendment to the bill under consideration, which was lost.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed the bill, and said that if those whom it was designed to benefit had a legal claim for the amount they would get by the passage of this bill they had a legal remedy. He had no doubt the bill would pass, but he had carefully examined the matter last session, and had become satisfied that the legislation of Congress gave no good foundation for this claim.

Mr. COLBETT (Rep., Or.) moved to add a provise, that no more Government bonds shall be issued to the said Company, but that the Government may guarantee the interest ou said bonds for twenty years, and the interest ou said bonds for twenty years, and the interest out said bonds for twenty years, and the interest may be paid at the Treasury of the United States; but all earnings of said road for services performed for the Government, and 5 per cent of its gross earning, shall be paid into, the Treasury of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

paid into, the Frederick of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. MORRILL moved to strike out the provise at the end of the bill, and insert in lieu of it a provise, that no subsidy in United States bonds shall be allowed or authorized by anything herein contained, and remarked that the business of subsidizing railroads had been overdone in this country, in Canada, and England.

Mr. NYE (Rep., Nev.) favored the bill. The Senator prom Vermont seemed to have adopted the popular cry of the time: "No more Government aid for railroads." That cry had no effect upon him. He knew that this avowal would subject him to criticish by the Press, but he had lived to see too much of the great results of the development of the resources of the country by Government's aid to healiste about making it.

Mr. MORTON said if this had been brought to a vote-at the last session he would have voted against it, but upon further investigation he had come to the conclusion that Congress was not at liberty to regard it in the light of an original proposition, but must pass it in view of previous legislation on the subject.

Mr. SUMNEE said it was not a question of giving governmental aid to railroad enterprises, but a question of

Mr. SUMNER said it was not a question of giving governmental aid to railroad enterprises, but a question of good faith on the part of the Government.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) made a brief reply to Messrs.

Nye and Sumner, in the course of which he said that the very existence of the Republicap party depended upon its being rigidly economical in the admiplistration of the Government for the next four years. The debate was still in pregress when a message was received from the House announcing the passage of the customary resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. Hinds of Arkansas.

Mr. RICE then formally announced the death of Mr. Hinds, and briefly culcyized his character. Mr. McDON-ALD and Mr. SUMNER also delivered brief culogica. The Senate then adopted the usual resolutions in such cases, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. KETCHAM (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill

to encourage and protect invertors of new kinds of fruit Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., III.) offered a resolution calling on the various heads of departments for informa-

tion as to buildings rented by them in the City of Wash ington. Adopted.

Mr. RELSEY (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to the property of William T. Harris, an American citizen, who died in Schia, Brazil, in 1832, and whose property was setzed by offerer of the Brazilian Government at that time. Adopted:

On metion of Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) the Sec.

in leadis, Brazil, in 1832, and whose property was seized by effequated the Brazilian Government at that time. Adepted:

On motion of Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio), the Senate amendment to the House joint resolution, providing for the deposition of certain papers relating to unlittary claims accruing in the Department of the West, was taken from the Speaker's table and qon-concurred in.

Mr. SHANKS (Rep., Ind.) introduced a bill to secure to certain members of the Minmi tribe of Indians, residing in Allen and Hautington Counties, Ind., the lands to which they are entitled.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAUROAD DEPOT.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Ind.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire whether the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot, in Washington, ought not to be removed from its present site to come point more remote from the public grounds, and where it will interfere less with city property, and will less obstruct the course of city improvement. Adopted.

THE STATUTES OF IDAHO.

Mr. HIGBY (Rep., Cal.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the contract for printing the statutes of Idahe, and as to the defalcation of the former Secretary of the Treasury. Adopted.

contract for printing the statutes of idaho, and as to the defalcation of the former Secretary of the Trassury, Adopted.

Mr. AENELL (Rep., Tenn.) introduced a bill for the better protection of the rights of women in the District of Columbia, sunhorizing married women to possess property in their own right.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

After a discussion on the order of business, Mr. BOUY.

WELL (Rep., Mass.) called up the preposed Constitutional Amendment and bill in regard to suffrage, and opened the debate upon it. This was the last of the great measures of reconstruction. If the right of suffrage was secured to all citizens of the United States without respect to record or color, the republic would be established on a scene basis. It was impossible for this Congress, or the Republican party, to escape that issue. He knew it was accused the air and the situation was peculiar. The Democratic party from the opening of the war until now, had been identified with measures calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union by and through the influence of the war. To the Republican party the nation was indebted for its existence, and therefore it was responsible for the perpetuity and peace of the nation was indebted for its existence, and therefore it was responsible for the perpetuity and peace of the nation which it had saved. The Committee on Reconstruction invited examination and criticism to the phraseology and objects of the proposed amendment and law. The first section of the bill was in these words: "That no State shall abridge or deny the right of any citizen of the State in which he may reside, by reson of President and Vice-President of the United States to yote for the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, or for Representatives in Congress, or for members of the Legislature of the State in which he may reside, by reson of race, color, or previous condition of slavery; and any provisions in the law or Constitution of any state inconsistent with this section are hereby declared to meonsistent with this section are hereby declared to be null and void." The second and third sections, he said, were hierely remedial and primitive, and need not be particularly considered. The fourth section provides a penalty for the exercise of any office by a person whose disqualification under the Fourteenth Amendment had not been removed; and the fifth section gave exclusive juris diction to the United States Courts. He claimed the right of Congress to legislate on the question of Suffrage, independent of any action on the part of the States. It must be so in the very nature of the case. The Government must have the constitutional means to provide for, its own preservation and continuance. If the doctrine that the States had exclusive jurisdiction of the subject were true, then the States might refuse to closs electors of President and Vice-President, or to send members to the Senate and House of Representatives, as thus stop the action of the Government. It had been as sumed that under the section of the first article of the Constitution the States had a right to fix the qualifications of voters. He claimed that it did no such; hing it was an injunction only on the voters for the more na merous body of the Legislature. The Constitution als provided that each State should prescribe the time an manner of holding elections. The view he took of the word "manner" was, that it included everything relating to the elections, from the qualification of the voter to the deposit of the vote to the ballot-box.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Mo.) Inquired whether the

manner of holding elections. The view as boos of the word "manner" was, that it included everything relating to the elections, from the qualification of the voter to the deposit of the vote to the ballot-box.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Mo.) inquired whether the States possessed to power except such as was granted by the Constitution? He understood it exactly the other way—that the United States Government had no power except such as was granted by the States.

Mir. BOUTWELL replied that if the Constitution says that a State shall have certain powers, even though there may be no negative in the proposition, the State cannot go beyond that grant. He quoted Patrick flenry as to the power assumed by Congress to give to the States the right to control the manner of elections, in which he said: "To my unenlightened understanding appears plain and clear that it will impair the popular weight in the Government. The power over the manner admits of the most dangerous latitude. They may mostly as they please. They may regulate the number of vote, by the quantity of property, without involving any repugnancy to the Constitution." He also quoted Madison as saying; "The question then is whether it the control of the Goneral Government would be destroyed without this control." He reviewed the debate on the Constitution that took place in the various States to show that the General Government would be destroyed without this control." He reviewed the debate on the Constitution that took place in the various States to show that the opponents of the Constitution claimed that the fourth section of the Government over suffrage, and representation was comprehensive, and was necessary to its existence. In other words, the power was in the States, subject to the controlling influence and power of the General Government. If a part of the power devices. He believe that the power to make regulations concerning elections was rested in the States, and that the power of the General Government. He also based the power of the General Government. He

Mr. NIBLACK (Dem., Ind.) inquired whether that pris

cipie did not as well apply to the exclusion of a from the right of suffrage!

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that he saw a party to which promised to make more rapid strides than he was willing to take. If the gentleman from Indians (Mr. Nibhaek) would go with him in granting suffrage to all the male citizens of the country over 21 years of agy without regard to race or color, he (Mr. Boutwell) would then listen most attentively to any argument he might make in favor of the right of women to vote.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will you vote for it! We are doing the same thing, listening to your argument, but we do not propose to go with you.

Mr. BOUTWELL, resuming the thread of his argument as to the difference between a republic and an aristersey, said that if Congress found that the States of Maryland, Kentucky, and Delaware were not republican, it became the duty of Congress to exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution, and to make those Government republican by law.

became the duty of Cengress to exercise the power vested in it by the Constitution, and to make those Government republican by law.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ky.) asked Mr. Boutwell whether he held that the Constitution prevented any State from regulating the right of suffrage, and if so, now he construed the tenth amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. BOUTWELL said be had already argued that proposition on the provision which gave the States power for regulate the time, place, and manner of holding elections. The tenth amendment of the Constitution did not apply to the subject at all. He went on to discuss the provision of the Constitution, declaring that citizens of the United States are citizens of the State wherein they reside, as that no State shall make or enforce any law that shall infringe the pravileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. That inhibition, he argued applied as well to the deprivation of rights derived directly from the General Government as to those rights derived directly from the State Governments. It was a comprehensive inhibition on the States.

Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.) remarked that he had no doubt as to the control of Congress over the election of members of Congress, but he doubted as to its control over that or electors of President and Vice-President, in view of the provision of the Constitution that each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may determine, a number of electors, &c.

Mr. BOUTWELL went on to argue that no State hals right to say under the Constitution that a white may was entitled to certain privileges, and that a black mas was not.

Mr. NICHOLSON (Dem., Del.) inquired whether, when the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was discussed in the Thirty-ninth Congress, the gentilems from customers.

Mr. NICHOLSON (Dem., Del.) inquired whether, are the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution was discussed in the Thirty-minth Congress, the gentleman from Massachusetts and the members of his party did not concede the distinction between civil and political rights, and that the Amendment would not confer political rights at the class it was intended to benefit!

Mr. BOUTWELL said he had no recollection of anysal thing. It might have been that some persons did concedent that, but he did not.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Was it not conceded that the Fourteenth Amendment, at all events, recognized the existents.

teenth Amendment, at all events, recognized the cise ence of the right of the States to regulate Sufrage! Mr. BOUTWELL-On, no! Mr. ELDRIDGE remarked that; he had certainly so up-

Mr. BOUTWELL argued that the first acction of the

Mr. BOUTWELL argued that the first acction of the direction it.

Mr. BOUTWELL argued that the first acction of the amendment ran entirely in harmony with the previous provisions of the Constitution concerning the rights of the State. It was an essential quality of clingenship that the citizen should enjoy the highest privileges that appertain to citizenship in the State or city where he is, and, therefore, when the State of Kentucky denied to a citizen of the United States residing in that State the right is vote for Electures of President and Vice-President is denied to him that which, by the Constitution, he was entitled to culoy. In that connection he referred to is Fourteenth Article of Amendment giving Congress fall power to legislate so as to secure to the citizens of the United States the privileges and immunities of clines In Maryland, Delaware, and Kentucky men who were eligible under the Constitution for the office of citizens of the Legislature. Could there be such an anomaly, such an inconsistency, tolerated in the Government!

Mr. ELDRIDGE—You have entirely ignored the question—whether there is not in the Fourteenth Amendment a distinct recognition of the existence in the State of the power to regulate suffrage?

Mr. EOUTWELL, after some further argument as a distinct recognition of the existence in the State of the power to regulate suffrage?

Mr. EOUTWELL, after some further argument as answered interrogations, said: Our object is to secure universal suffrage to the adult male citizens of this power to regulate suffrage?

Mr. EOUTWELL, after some further argument as answered to interrogations, said: Our object is to secure universal suffrage to the adult male citizens of the country. The power is in our bands as a Congress does in we submit a Constitutional Amendment alone, we in secretain sense admit that the power for which have coptended is wanting; more than that, there are but States to which we may look at the present time for use cratin sense admit that the power for which in a possible be

on our side.

Mr. Welker (Rep., Ohio) asked whether there was mr. Welker (Rep., Ohio) asked whether there was anything in the bill to prevent States making properly and educational qualifications for voters.

Mr. BOUTWELL said there was not. In sonciusion of